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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ERRATA.—On page 93 of the January magazine and on page 126 of the April magazine Dr. Alexander Garden is referred to as “the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist, the author of *Flora Caroliniana*”. What the Editor really meant to say was “Dr. Alexander Garden, the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist, after whom the *Gardenia* was named”, and the only apology he can offer for the mistake is absentmindedness, for he has long known that Thomas Walter was the author of *Flora Caroliniana*, and he had had the book before him only a few moments before he wrote the first item.

BREWTON.—The following additions are offered to the Brewton genealogy published in the April magazine :

“On Thursday last died Miss *Susannah Brewton*, a Maiden Lady, 84 years of age: She had been 70 years in this province.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, January 26, 1760.

This was one of the two sisters of Col. Miles Brewton.

“His Excellency has been pleased to appoint *Thomas Cordes*, Esq; Colonel of the Regiment of Foot in *Berkley County*, in the Room of Col. *Robert Brewton*, now Powder-Receiver.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, June 23, 1746.

“On Friday the 27th ult. died Mrs. *Mary Brewton*, widow of the late Robert Brewton, Esq;.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, December 5, 1761.

The *St. Philip's Register* records her burial on November 29th. She was the second wife of Col. Robert Brewton (1). His first wife's maiden name was Milicent Bullock. By deed, dated April 13, 1743, Robert Brewton, of Berkley County

and Robert Brewton, jun., of Charles Town, convey property to Daniel Badger reciting that John Bullock, of Charles Town, did come into possession of a Town lot on the North side of Tradd Street known as No. 39, and that by his will he devised the said lot to his beloved wife Mary Bullock for life and after her decease to his beloved daughter Milicent Brewton and said Robert Brewton, sen., in right of his said wife Milicent, and that said Milicent departed this life long since leaving issue by said Robert Brewton, sen., to wit: said Robert Brewton, jun., &c. (Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, Book A A p. 130.)

January 4, 1722, "Robert Brewton, of Charles City & port in the province of South Carolina Gold Smith", conveyed to "John Frazier of the Afores^d City & port Merchant" * * * "all that Messuage or Tenem^t Whereon the s^d Robert Brewton now Lives" * * * "being part of a Lott Distinctly known in the Modell of the s^d City formerly Charles Town Number Thirty nine". Milicent Brewton mentioned in the jurat. (M. C. O., C. C., Book I, p. 11.) October 21, 1730, Nicholas Trott and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Rhett, conveyed to Rev. Alexander Garden, rector of St. Philip's Church, Charles Town, John Fenwicke and Eleazer Allen, and Jacob Motte and Robert Brewton, Church Wardens of St. Philip's Church, "all that one third Part of a Town Lott Scituate and lying and being In Charles Town afores^d and distinctly known In the Modell of the s^d town By the Number one hundred and ninety two". (M. C. O., C. C., Book I, p. 125.)

Rebecca Brewton (6), who married Jordan Roche, seems to have married again after his death in May 1752, Mr. Guthrie and by him to have had no issue. By deed, dated June 27, 1767, Robert Brewton of the City of Philadelphia but now in Charles Town, nephew and heir at law of Rebecca Guthrie late Rebecca Roche, widow of Jordan Roche, Esq., deceased, conveyed to John Mitchell part of lot 57 in Charles Town. (M. C. O., C. C., Book Y No. 4, p. 389.)

Robert Brewton (7), mentioned in the April magazine as having moved away from South Carolina, was a sea captain and seems to have claimed different places as his place of residence at various periods of his life. By the April magazine it will be seen that in February, 1746, he claimed St. George, Bermuda, as his place of residence, in the deed above mentioned he claimed Philadelphia, and February 20, 1768, Robert Brewton of Pennsylvania and Eleanor, his wife conveyed to Daniel DeSaussure lots in Beaufort granted in 1717 to Miles Brewton grandfather of said Robert and vested in him by the will of said Miles. (M. C. O., C. C., Book D No. 4, p. 41.)

"Friday last the Ship *Polly & Betsy*, Robert Brewton Master, from London was spoke with by Mr. Duvall, one of our Pilots, all well on board, and passed by this Bar, for Georgia, where she arrived on Sunday."—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, March 2, 1769.

Rebecca Pinckney (34) Webb died in December, 1774.

"After a lingering illness, and exceedingly regretted by her numerous Relations and Friends, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, Wife of Benjamin Webb, Esq."—Death announcements in *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, December 16, 1774.

Jordan Roche (44) died August 18, 1761, and not in September, 1756.

"On Tuesday last died, Master Jordan Roche, only Son and Heir of Jordan Roche, Esq; deceased."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, August 22, 1761.

Joseph Jones, who married Mary Brewton (8), died in 1751 (Family Bibles examined by Prof. C. W. Hutson, College Station, Texas).

His son John Jones (48), who was killed at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779, while serving as an aide, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. Lachlan M^cIntosh (*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, October 29, 1779), married Mary Sharp.

“On the 28th past, Mr. John Jones was married, to Miss Mary Sharp, Daughter of James Sharp, Esq; of Ponpon.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, January 11, 1770.

Milicent Jones (49), who married John Colcock, was born in 1744 (Family Bibles mentioned above) and died April 23, 1829 (*Ibid.*).

John Colcock died August 21, 1782 (*Ibid.*).

John Brewton (45), after the dissolution of the firm of “Miles Brewton & Co.”, was associated with his uncle under the firm name of Miles and John Brewton (*The South-Carolina Gazette*, January 10, 1771).

In the account, on page 143, of the historic Brewton residence, 25 King Street a mistake was made in stating that the house had passed from Mrs. William Bull Pringle to her son Hon. William Alston Pringle. From Mrs. Pringle it passed to her daughter Miss Susan Pringle, the present owner.

COLLETON.—The account of “another family of Colletons” in this Magazine vol. I, p. 341, seems to require some additions :

Major Charles Colleton, of Fairsight, Berkley County, Esq., J. P., came to Carolina about 1686, had considerable grants of land on Cooper and Santee rivers, and was a member of the Council and major of the provincial forces under Gov. Colleton. He was disqualified from holding office by Gov. Sothell, but afterwards served in the Commons, 1702-1704, and protested against the Church Acts. He seems to have been twice married¹ and to have had by his first wife two sons :

¹ Charles Colleton, of Berkley Co. esq. will 27 Oct. 1727, proved 4 March 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, to wife Anne, negroes, cattle, &c., plant'n “Fairsight”, 630 acres for life then 500 acres to son George and 130 acres to son Charles; sons Charles and James each 320 acres at Wassamasaw, &c

- i. Charles Colleton (of whom presently).
- ii. James Colleton, who *m.*, July 1720, Judith dr. of Samuel du Bourdieu, esq: (*M. C. O. Bk. B² p. 39.*). He *d.* before 1734, leaving a dr. Anne, who probably *d.* an infant after 1736.

Maj. Colleton by his 2d. marriage with Anne ²——(widow of Henry Russell ?) had :

- iii. George Colleton (of Berkley Co. planter) *m.*, 29 Jan. 1734½, Elizabeth Peterson, dr. of George Peterson, and Elizabeth Flavell. (*M. C. O. A No. 4, page 53.*) He probably *d. s. p.* He was buried 12 Dec. 1743. (*St Philip's Register.*)
- i. Anne Colleton, *m.* Hugh Butler, esq., of Exeter p'lan'n, J. P.
- ii. Mary Colleton, *d.* unm. and intestate 15 July 1747.
- iii. Elizabeth Colleton, *m.*, 17—, Dr. James Répault.

Major Charles Colleton *d.* in November 1727. His eldest son :

Capt. Charles Colleton, of Wassamasaw, in Berkley County, planter, *m.*, 17—, Susanna dr. of Isaac Porcher, esq. and *d.* intestate 15 June 1728,³ leaving a son :

dr. Anne Butler &c, son George 408 acres, negroes, &c, drs. Mary and Elizabeth Colleton 1000 acres on Santee, &c.; grand dr. Anne Colleton, &c., children of deceased Henry Russell to have the legacies left by their father and my wife Anne keep the six negroes, &c. Thos! Broughton, esq. and wife Anne, ex'ors. [Inventy £5373:10] (*Pro. Court Bk. 1727-29, p. 63.*)

² Ann Colleton of Berkley County, will 16 Nov. 1735, proved 10 March 1735½, my four children Ann Butler, Mary Colleton, George Colleton and Elizabeth Repault all my share of land bequeathed by Henry Russell by his will, &c: my grand dr. Anne Colleton, &c., son Geo. Colleton and friend Jas. Le Bas, esq. ex'ors. (*Pro Court Bk 1732-37, p. 309*)

³ Letters administration estate of Charles Colleton late of St James parish, deceased, granted to Susannah Colleton his widow, &c. 1 April 1729. She afterwards *m.* James Singleton, of St. James parish. Her will 4 June 1754 mentions 'husband Jas. Singleton lately deced. intestate leaving two children: Peter and Susannah Singleton,' &c. my sons Charles Colleton and Peter Singleton &c [Peter Singleton *d.* unm: 1764 Susanna Singleton *m.* Joseph Porcher.]

Charles Colleton, of Wassamasaw, and then of Colleton County, planter, *m.* Susanna⁴ dr. ('tis said) of John Gignilliat and had :

1. Elizabeth, born 21 Sept. 1760, and perhaps other children.⁵ —Langdon Cheves.

To the Editor of the So : Ca : Historical and Genealogical Magazine :

There is an error of location in my article on the Colleton Family in South Carolina in the October 1900, number of your Magazine.

On page 336 it is stated on the authority of *Johnson's Traditions* that the fight between the British Cavalry under Major Fraser and Marion's infantry—when the latter were sheltered in the cedars on the avenue—took place at Fairlawn. This is erroneous. The fight which was one of the last of the war in South Carolina was had in the avenue and at the Mansion house of Wadboo.

The Mansion house at Fairlawn was occupied by the British as a post and in July 1781 it was under the pressure of the American advance under Sumter and Marion abandoned by the British who on their retreat burned the Parish Church on Biggon Creek. (*James' Marion*, p. 124; *Simms's Marion*, p. 256.)

Fairlawn was later again occupied by the British and on

⁴ Deed 30 Dec. 1752 Charles Colleton of Wassamasaw, planter, and Susannah his wife to Samuel Peyre *Recites* that 1000 acres at Betaw on Santee was granted 21 March 1715 to Major Charles Colleton, the grand father of the said Charles Colleton (who died some time in November 1727) and by his will he devised said lands to his daughters Mary and Elizabeth Colleton for life and then to his eldest son and heir at law Charles Colleton, the father of the party hereto, who dying 15 June 1728 the remainder descended upon said Chas Colleton party hereto, as eldest son and heir: that said Mary Colleton, died 15 July 1747 and Eliza Colleton (who had married James Ripault) conveyed 30 July 1749 to said Chas. Colleton, &c. (*M C O. Bk. D. No. 4. page 84. Bk. Y. Y. page 541.*)

⁵ Eliza dr. of Charles and Susannah Colleton born Sept. 21, 1760. (*St. Andrew's Reg.*) A Porcher record says: "Susanne dr. of John Gignilliat and Mary Magdalen DuPré *m.* Colleton and had, i Caroline Colleton, *m.* 1st Leacroft, 2d Ramsay: ii, Susan Colleton, *m.* Moorehead."

16th October 1781 was again attacked by a portion of Marion's command under Col. Maham and captured and it was then apparently that the Mansion house was burned. (*James' Marion*, p. 148, *Simms's Marion*, p. 284.)

The affair at Wadboo took place near a year later on the 29th August 1782. A full account is given in *James' Marion*, p. 169 and in *Simms's Marion*, p. 319, and also in *The Royal Gazette* for Thursday 12th Sept. 1782.

In the accounts given by James and Simms Wadboo is styled the property of *Sir John Colleton*.

This confusion of identity and ownership between *Sir John Colleton* who owned Fairlawn and his cousin John Colleton, Esq., who had owned Wadboo, no doubt, caused the mistake in *Johnson's Traditions*. The Mansion house at Wadboo was undestroyed at the time of the fight, for James states that the Mansion house and two extensive ranges of negro and other outhouses afforded shelter to Marion's force.

According to Simms, "the main body occupied an avenue of venerable cedars which neglected during the war, in their untrimmed state, stood overgrown with branches, their long boughs trailing almost to the ground."

Simms states also that the British lost one officer (Capt: Gillies) and eight men killed; three officers and eight men wounded; five horses killed dead on the field, a few taken, and many wounded; that Marion lost not a man but that during the fight the driver of the ammunition wagon took fright and made off in a direction where the wagon was captured by a detachment of the enemy.

The contemporaneous account in *The Royal Gazette* (then published in Charleston under British control) gives a different version. It also states that Major Fraser of the South Carolina Loyalists with one hundred cavalry and a few militia being at Monck's Corner, and hearing that Marion with his brigade had taken post at Wadboo proceeded to attack him. To do so he made a detour, crossed Wadboo creek about four miles higher up the creek than Marion's camp (The old road

and causeway on which he crossed still exist.) and having thus gained Marion's rear, drove in his picket guard and advanced against the main body which was found strongly posted under cover of houses and a strong fence. That for an hour and a half Major Fraser endeavoured to provoke his enemy to action but failed, and then retired having captured a wagon loaded with ammunition and all their baggage, having lost Capt: Gillies of the South Carolina Dragoons and one man killed and Capt: Dawkins of the same corps with three men wounded.

From which it appears that Marion's last fight was with native American Loyalists*.

It was under the cedars at Wadboo (which James states was his familiar encampment) that Marion gathered his brigade and took his last farewell of them when they were finally dismissed from military service.—Henry A. M. Smith.

An indenture made September 25, 1716, with George Peterson, of Charles Town, merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife, as parties of the first part, shows conclusively that Mrs. Peterson was a daughter of John Flavell. These were the parents of Mrs. George Colleton, as stated above.

“There lately died, at his Plantation in *St. John's* Parish, the Hon. *John Colleton*, Esq; one of the Members of his Majesty's Council.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, August 13, 1750.

CALHOUN.—In Col. W. Pinkney Starke's account of the Calhouns, reviewed in the April issue of this magazine, the

* The terms “South Carolina Loyalists” and “South Carolina Dragoons” did not apply to these commands because they were composed of South Carolinians, but those were names given to extra battalions recruited for service in South Carolina. Their officers were from the British regular army and their men were recruited anywhere. Most of the British regiments that served in South Carolina were composed of men recruited in America though—in the Northern Colonies. The British had more Americans in their army than Congress had in the Continental army.—A. S. S., Jr.

statement is made that "Patrick Calhoun during his residence in Virginia married his first wife, who soon died without issue." How much that statement is worth may be judged by the following news letter, published in *The South-Carolina Gazette* for Monday, October 13, 1766 :

"Long Canes, Sept. 24, 1766.

"Of a Miscarriage of Twins, on the 10th Instant, died here, in the 24th Year of her age, one of the most pious and accomplished young Women in these Parts, in the person of Mrs. CALHOUN, the Wife of Patrick Calhoun, Esq; and Daughter of the Rev. Alexander Craighhead."

"MARRIED.] Yesterday the Hon. JOHN EWING COLHOUN, Esq; of this city, to Miss FLORIDE BONNEAU, daughter of Samuel Bonneau, Esq; of St. John's Parish, an agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to render the married state happy."—*The Charleston Morning Post; and Daily Advertiser*, Monday, October 9, 1786.

"MARRIED.] On Thursday evening, Mr. William Calhoun, merchant, to Miss Lydia Cattell."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, November 26, 1792

In the *Ladies' Home Journal* for May, 1901, George Wolsey Symonds gives a story of "When John C. Calhoun Went-a-Wooing".

There is absolutely no evidence to show that the letter published in that article by Mr. Symonds as the only letter Calhoun ever wrote to his fiancée is the only one that Mr. Calhoun ever wrote to his sweetheart, Miss Floride Colhoun. It is the only one that Prof. Jameson published in his "Correspondence of John C. Calhoun" (p. 121), and he states in a foot-note that the text of the letter as he publishes it was "derived from the manuscript biography by Col. W. Pinkney Starke, into which it was copied"; that the original is not in the Clemson College MSS., and that he had never seen it. At any rate there is a sentence at the end of the letter given by Mr. Symonds that does not appear in the letter published by Prof. Jameson, and Prof. Jameson gives no asterisks to show that he left off anything. Whether Mr. Symonds had access to the original letter or not we are unable

to say, but we are informed that Mr. Symonds drew on Prof. Jameson's proof-sheets for his material, and we very much doubt if he has ever seen the original.

TIMROD.—On the first day of last May a beautiful bronze bust of the South Carolina poet, Henry Timrod, was unveiled in Washington Park, Charleston, under the auspices of the Timrod Memorial Association, of South Carolina.

The monument is a bronze bust by Edward V. Valentine, sculptor, of Richmond, Va., who made the recumbent figure of Gen. Lee at Lexington, and whose busts of Hayne, Memminger and others in Charleston have given so much satisfaction. The Timrod bust is larger than life, as it stands on an elevation of nine and a half feet.

It is in the classic style, and will preserve to posterity the poet's fine head and his features, with much impressiveness. It is a noble piece of statuary, and with the grey granite pedestal and base, on which it stands, it is an art memorial of which any city might be proud. Beautifully executed bronze panels adorn the four sides of the pedestal, and bear these inscriptions :

SOUTH PANEL:

HENRY TIMROD.

Born in Charleston, S. C.,

December 8, 1829.

Died in Columbia, S. C.,

October 6, 1867.

*

WEST PANEL:

Through clouds and through sunshine, in peace and in war, amid the stress of poverty and the storms of civil strife, his soul never faltered and his purpose never failed. To his poetic mission he was faithful to the end. In life and in death he was "not disobedient unto the Heavenly vision."

EAST PANEL:

This memorial has been erected with the proceeds of the recent sale of very large editions of the author's poems by the Timrod Memorial Association, of South Carolina.

"Genius, like Egypt's monarch, timely wise,
Erects its own memorial ere it dies."

*

NORTH PANEL:

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves;
Sleep martyrs, of a fallen cause,
Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

* * * * * * * *

In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone.

Stoop, angels, hither from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
By mourning beauty crowned!

*

The design of the pedestal is the result of the thoughtful professional care of Mr. H. J. Hardenburg, the distinguished architect of New York. Base, sub-base and pedestal are of Winnsboro, South Carolina, granite, grey in color, and Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds, of Charleston, executed this work. The site embraces an area of 10x10 feet, and the memorial has been enclosed with a neat iron railing.

The Henri Bounard Bronze Company, of New York, executed the bust and the bronze panels.

The ceremony was a simple and beautiful one. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Right Reverend Ellison Capers, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. The Hon. William A. Courtenay, ex-Mayor of Charleston, and President of The Timrod Memorial Association, consigned the monument to the "tender care" of the city of Charleston,

and it was, thereupon, unveiled by the Hon. James Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston, who accepted "the sacred keeping of this monument", in the name of the city.

A poem composed for the occasion was recited by the author, Mr. Henry Austin, of New York.

This was followed by addresses by Prof. Thomas Della Torre, of the Charleston College, and the Hon. John F. Ficken, ex-Mayor of Charleston, after which the ceremonies were closed with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. C. S. Vedder, pastor of the Huguenot Church, of Charleston.

WILLIAM LOWNDES.—An exceedingly interesting and valuable addition to South Carolina history is *The Life and Times of William Lowndes*, by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Mrs. Ravenel's style is charming, and her book furnishes very refreshing reading in these days of the so-called historical novels which are filled with the gush and ignorance of the literary hacks.

William Lowndes was one of the wisest, purest and truest men that this remarkable little State has ever produced and people who like to read of what is noblest and best in our history have to thank Mrs. Ravenel for presenting another opportunity to do so.

Mr. Lowndes's father, Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, second and last president of South Carolina under the independent government, was also a good man, and a seer as well; for he it was who predicted all of the woes that would befall the State if it adopted the Federal Constitution, and closed his final address to the South Carolina Legislature in 1788 on the question of calling a convention to act on the Constitution with the remark that he wished no other epitaph inscribed on his tomb than: "Here lies the man who opposed the Constitution, because it was ruinous to the liberty of America." But although Mr. Lowndes held such views and was one of the principal speakers* in opposition to the

* The only speakers in opposition were Hon. James Lincoln and Col. James Mayson, of Ninety Six District and Judge Henry Pendleton, of Saxe-Gotha election district, Orangeburgh District.

resolution calling for a convention, yet he threw away the only chance offered him of keeping South Carolina out of the Federal union by voting with the Low-Country in the affirmative and thus securing the convention, for the vote stood : Aye 76, Nay 75. He refused to stand for delegate to the convention because he could not conscientiously vote to adopt the Federal Constitution, which his constituents favored. The Up-Country of South Carolina opposed adopting. The low country favored. Time seems to have proven the wisdom of the Up-Country's course.

Queries.

Can anyone give the names of the parents of John Carter, of Virginia, who married, first, Miss Armstead and, second, Miss Chinn? How was he related to Robert Carter, known as "King Carter"?—Mrs. J. E. Martin, Columbus, Ga.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for April, 1901.

Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society and also of some printed papers. (Richmond, 1901.)

The West Virginia Historical Magazine for January, 1901, and April, 1901.

Publications of the Southern History Association for March and May, 1901.

Volume XXVIII of the Southern Historical Society Papers.

The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1900, and October, 1900.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the annual meeting held in Worcester, October 24, 1900.

Roll of membership of the American Antiquarian Society with a list of officers, June, 1901.